

## UNCLE SAM AS A HOUSE HUNTER

RESIDENCES WANTED IN EVERY  
CITY WHERE U. S. REPRESENT-  
TIVES ARE STATIONED.

By Ernest G. Walker.  
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)  
WASHINGTON, February 15.—The authorization given by congress for the purchase of embassy and consular buildings in foreign countries means that the state department will soon have a big house hunting expedition to face. This government has ten ambassadors and some thirty old ministers residing abroad, a very large portion of whom will hope to be early beneficiaries of the recent enactment. The measure, that Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and others have been urging for many years, will be on the President's desk this week for signature. It authorizes an expenditure of not more than \$500,000 annually.

Our wealthy ambassadors at European capitals will be in no haste to urge the government to purchase embassies for them. Ambassador Whitehead, who has been in London for some time, is a very old minister residing abroad, a very large portion of whom will hope to be early beneficiaries of the recent enactment. The measure, that Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and others have been urging for many years, will be on the President's desk this week for signature. It authorizes an expenditure of not more than \$500,000 annually.

London Real Estate Scare.  
It will be no easy task to get an embassy building in London but it is quite certain that the state department will institute early inquiries for a suitable residence in the residence section of that city. Such a house was available not long ago but the government was in no position to purchase. Most of the desirable residence property in London can be acquired only on the 99-year ground rent plan. The United States will make no purchases unless where it can get a perfect title in fee simple.

Berlin's Poor Ambassadors.  
Perhaps one of the first efforts will be to obtain an embassy at Berlin, for Ambassador David J. Hill is a poor man and has had his troubles obtaining a suitable residence that would be within his income and his salary of \$17,500 a year. But in such a case, as well as in all others under the new law, estimates must be forwarded first to congress. The act just completed provides that no more than \$150,000 shall be expended at any one place. However, it is said at the Capital that there should be little difficulty now in obtaining the consent of congress to use all of the \$500,000 appropriation of one year to purchasing an embassy at London, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, or St. Petersburg.

Those are the chief posts to which very rich men have been appointed. President Taft has all along been opposed to nominating multimillionaires as ambassadors and the faster the appropriations can be applied to purchases in these capitals the more rapidly the necessity of nominating rich men can be eliminated.

Europe First.  
The limit of cost of \$150,000 will probably be sufficient for embassies at Rio Janeiro, Mexico, Tokio and one or two other capitals where we have representatives of ambassadorial rank. It is unlikely, however, that much of the appropriations will be used for South American or for Asiatic capitals for the present. Our representatives at those capitals are paid all the way from \$10,000 to \$17,500 and, while they are able to save little, if anything, out of their salaries the cost of maintaining their establishments is small as compared with similar establishments in Europe. Our legations at Brussels, Copenhagen, Athens, The Hague, Christiania, Tangier, Teheran, Madrid, Stockholm and Bern, will probably be provided with government buildings before the South American capitals are considered. Four or five of these legations could probably be housed in buildings owned by the United States under each annual appropriation. Naturally every one of the American ministers at these European capitals during the next twelve months will be calling the attention of the state department to very desirable properties that can be had at bargain prices if snapped up quickly.

In the course of a decade nearly all our diplomats abroad should be provided for and at every session of congress more or less will be heard about needed appropriations to carry out the provisions of the Lodge-Longworth law. The government already owns an embassy at Constantinople and a legation building at Peking, so that the impending purchases will by no means be innovations. The larger European governments long ago embarked upon the project of furnishing such buildings free to the men who serve as ambassadors and ministers.

Officials of the state department will first look over the situation and in the course of months ascertain where reasonable purchases can be made. By the time congress convenes next year, the secretary of state should have specific recommendations to make and in the meantime will probably have conducted a bargain or two up to the point where only an appropriation of the funds is necessary to complete the transfer. But there will be necessary much scrutiny in perfecting titles. The government is a great stickler in those matters. It requires about one year to obtain a satisfactory title for a postoffice site and it may take even longer to complete the papers for obtaining possession to any of these properties, which, for the first time in our history, will make Uncle Sam a considerable holder of realty in foreign lands.

The Pitt Times of February 21 says: John P. Grant and Kisha Doss, the Indian fire-walkers, were to leave for Honolulu today per M. S. Macon, under special engagement of George Wayne to the Honolulu Amusement Company. As there was no accommodation on the boat, the parties will leave by the M. S. Macon next month.

## ELEVEN CHOLERA CASES TO DATE

ONE IN MANOA AND ONE IN  
KALIHU CAMP ADDED TO LIST  
—NEW THEORY.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
Two new cases of cholera were discovered yesterday afternoon, each one resulting in death. The new cases occur in widely separated localities.

The first case was that of a Hawaiian woman in upper Manoa valley, who died at two o'clock in the afternoon after being sick from the evening before. The case was not found until after death had occurred. The second case was a middle aged Hawaiian, who died in Kalihū camp, the district almost the furthest from Manoa.

The widely separate localities where the disease is appearing is giving rise to new theories and Dr. Donald H. Currie, one of the federal experts employed in experimental work at the Kalihū Receiving Station, has announced a theory which is now generally accepted by other physicians, as being the most likely of those which have been so far offered.

The poi shops and the Filipinos bear the brunt of the blame for the epidemic under the theory advanced by Doctor Currie. The prevalence of the disease among one race only and that one the poi-eating race, gives strength to the belief that the infection is being spread through the medium of the Hawaiian national dish.

The original infection is traced to the Orient, brought here by late arrivals who carried the germs in their systems. As Chinese or Japanese are so seldom arrivals there is almost no possibility that it could have been introduced by them and the "little brown brothers" are therefore alone in the blame.

Cholera Carriers.  
The disease, according to the theory of Doctor Currie, which will play an important part in the campaign to stamp out the epidemic, may be carried by persons who are immune to it or who have had it and recovered. In the latter case the bacilli are said to remain in the system for thirty days or so afterwards and to be given out by it. The conditions prevailing in the majority of the poi shops, as published frequently by The Advertiser, leave the field open entirely to the disease and one of these cholera carriers enter.

Doctor Currie's theory is based on careful study of the present situation and is said to be based considerably on the results of the medical detective work being carried on by Doctors Clegg and Sinclair.

The Poi Shop Broom.

An intimation of the definite theory charging the poi shops with the spread of the disease came before the board of health at a meeting yesterday afternoon and the cleaning of the houses was incorporated in the program which is to be adopted and carried out.

A committee has been appointed to inspect all the poi shops of the city. President Mott-Smith stated yesterday that he did not consider it probable that the poi shops would be closed down but that all of them would be inspected and placed under stringent regulation.

Albert Waterhouse, manager of the

## BABY WASTED TO A MERE SKELETON

With Terrible Eruptions—Grew  
Worse in Spite of Doctors—Would  
Scratch and Tear Flesh Unless  
Hands were Tied—Mother Says

HE WOULD HAVE DIED  
BUT FOR CUTICURA

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have eruptions on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the eruptions grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms, then on his legs, and then on his chest, and then on his back. He would scratch and tear his flesh unless his hands were tied. He was a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk."

I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad that I had to tie his hands in his nightgown to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk.

My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. So great was her faith in them that she gave me a small piece of the Soap to try and a little of the Ointment. I took them home without any faith, but to please her I tried it and it seemed to dry up the sores a little. I sent to a drug store and got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of the Ointment and followed directions. At the end of two months the sores were all well. He has never had any more of any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for the most wonderful Cuticura Remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible eruptions. I used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and about three boxes of Ointment.

I am a nurse and my profession brings me into many different families and it is always a pleasure for me to tell my story and recommend Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Robert Sheldon, R. F. D. 1, Littlefield, Conn., Oct. 23, 1909.

Kalihū poi factory, appeared before the board and offered the use of his machine operated factory to the board of health to grind all taro and poi into it, at the mere cost.

Should other shops be shut down it is probable that the Kalihū factory will supply the poi to the entire city.

Definite System.

The meeting yesterday morning was attended by several of the supervisors, Doctors Rasmussen, Baldwin, Sinclair and Pratt, the last two being connected with the board, and several others interested in the campaign. Doctor MacKall, city physician, was also present.

President Mott-Smith gave an outline of what had been done and suggested that a definite system of sanitation be adopted.

This will most likely include before its final provisions are inserted a demand for a house-to-house inspection. The spread of the disease has forced the recognition of the fact that it may assume epidemic proportions and must be handled systematically.

New Garbage System.

The garbage system of the city was officially turned over to the city health department by the road department yesterday and it will be used now to help fight the disease.

Extra wagons will be put into service in the Palama district and a city inspector will commence this afternoon to make a house-to-house round and instruct everybody how, when and where to put their garbage out. This will probably result in a little delay in the collection of garbage throughout the Makiki and Punahoa district, but residents there will have to put up with the inconvenience until the portion of this city which needs it most is cleaned out.

Charles Costa is temporarily in charge of the garbage department under the new system. A direct line telephone has been installed for the garbage department, which will be in operation this afternoon. The number is 2697. Complaints should be sent in over this wire.

Markets Warned.

Doctor MacKall made the rounds of the fish markets yesterday and gave warning to all stall keepers that they would have to live up to the laws of cleanliness and the statutes to the very limit.

No more warnings will be given them but prosecution is now the order of the day and the first offender and every one thereafter will be arrested and punished in the district court immediately on the commission of his offense.

The threatened epidemic has spurred all authorities into action and it is now to be proven that there are laws on the books sufficient to clean up the city and to take all other measures necessary.

Up to eleven o'clock last night there had been eleven cases, out of which death resulted in ten. The little girl at quarantine is now beyond all danger.

No Federal Assistance.

President Mott-Smith does not believe that any attempt should be made to secure federal help, financial or otherwise, to help in the combating of the disease.

He stated yesterday that it was not costing very much and that "we are fully equipped ourselves to handle the matter." The volunteer assistance he receives, he said, is making matters easy and it is in fact, making local handling of the situation possible.

He thinks it would be a mistake to ask for outside help and that purely local control of the situation will be worth real dollars to the Territory.

## ELECTION RECOUNT BILLS ARE ARGUED

The election recount bills, numbered 32 and 33 in the senate, were yesterday discussed by the senate judiciary committee, Judge A. A. Wilder speaking at length on the subject, showing the advantages of the measures.

The two bills in question will cause a radical change in the existing laws if passed, as they provide for a recount of the ballots after all elections by a circuit judge in the district where they are cast during which recount, all protests can be entered and passed upon. Appeal to the supreme court is still allowed.

If the verdict of the circuit judge happens to be that there were irregularities invalidating the election he shall transmit a certified copy of his decree to the board of supervisors and they shall call a new election.

The two bills are exactly the same in wording, amending chapters in two different series of laws and tending to create uniformity.

## NO GUESTS ON TRIP TO LEPER SETTLEMENT

Chairman Conroy of the health and police committee announced in the house of representatives yesterday that positively no outsider would be allowed to accompany the house members on their trip to the leper settlement on Molokai, which will probably be made a week from tomorrow.

Heretofore there have always been friends of those in the settlement who took the opportunity to accompany the legislators on their trip to see their friends or relations. This year, however, all this is to be stopped, and only the members of the house will be permitted on the trip.

STAR LIQUOR WITNESS  
IS VICTIM OF WRECK

During the hearing of a case against a Japanese named Toyu, about the middle of last month, a note was granted, owing to the fact that the chief witness had left the Territory.

Liquor Inspector Fennell had intended to reopen the case, however, when the man returned, but the news of the wreck yesterday has dashed all his hopes to the ground. One of the Korean who was on board is the man who had all the dope in connection with the affair and is the one who overheard the conversation between the Japanese on which the whole of the case rested.

## Senate Proceedings

ELEVENTH DAY.  
BILLS.

Introduced.

S. B. No. 35—Relating to writs of error in criminal cases.

S. B. No. 36—Making important changes in taxation system and providing estimates from boards of supervisors—Fairchild.

S. B. No. 37—Granting superintendent of public works a permanent fund of \$50,000 to carry out provisions of chapter 53, R. L.—Chillingworth.

S. B. No. 38—Changing disposition of fines and costs in cases of appeal from district court—Baker.

S. B. No. 39—Granting a street railway franchise in Hilo to L. S. Connors and W. H. Johnson—Makoa.

Passed First Reading.

H. B. No. 55—Increasing salaries of Maui officers.

Passed Third Reading.

S. B. No. 6—Relating to participation of government officers in government contracts.

H. B. No. 13—Relating to indeterminate sentences.

H. B. No. 18—Relating to forms for use in courts.

H. B. No. 20—Repealing section providing county election inspectors.

Referred to Committees.

S. B. No. 18—Relating to finances for schools. To committee of the whole.

S. B. No. 32—Relating to counting of votes in public election. To judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 33—Effectively the same as S. B. No. 32. To judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 34—Relating to banking corporations. To ways and means committee.

H. B. No. 55—To ways and means committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Committee on ways and means recommends tabling of petition of registrar of land court as being improperly presented.

Committee on enrollment, revision and printing reporting Senate Bills Nos. 32, 33, 34, printed and ready for distribution.

Committee on enrollment, revision and printing reporting governor's message No. 4 and S. B. No. 18 printed and ready for distribution.

RESOLUTION.

S. R. No. 15—Authorizing clerk to prepare journal and hire proofreaders.

From W. T. Pope with list of employees of department of public instruction.

From Chas. Wilder with notice of employees of tax assessor's office.

From Henry Smith with additional list of court employees and officers.

From clerk of house transmitting H. J. R. No. 4.

From city attorney asking for copies of senate bills. Referred to printing committee.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

BILLS.

Introduced.

S. B. 40—To amend chapter 162, R. L., as amended by act 96, S. L. of 1907, by adding a new section to be known as section 1413.—Robinson.

S. B. 41—To provide for payment of interest on all amounts due and delinquent as taxes.—Robinson.

S. B. 42—To amend section 1225 of R. L., relating to exemption on personal and property taxes.—Robinson.

S. B. 43—To provide for medical inspection of the public school children of Territory of Hawaii.—Robinson.

S. B. 44—For relief of persons released on Molokai.—Robinson.

S. B. 45—Relating to the general powers, liabilities and limitations of counties as amended by act 100, S. L., 1909.—Robinson.

S. B. 46—Relating to the expenses of district magistrates, amending act 122, S. L., 1909.—Fairchild.

S. B. 47—Relating to circuit court receipts and expenses.—Fairchild.

Second Reading.

H. B. 14—To provide for payment of certain judgment of \$15,000 to Lowery, Castle and Smith, as trustees. Judiciary committee.

First Reading.

H. B. 2—To provide for construction of belt roads. Committee of the whole.

House Proceedings

ELEVENTH DAY.

BILLS.

Introduced.

H. B. 95—Permitting use of internal combustion engines on street cars and provides for a tax of two and one-half of one per cent. on gross earnings after July 1, 1917.—Williamson.

H. B. 99—To amend section 2214, R. L., relating to records and certificates of marriage.—Conroy.

H. B. 100—To encourage diversified industries, by exempting from taxation all land under cultivation with wine grapes not exceeding twenty acres for one person.—Tavares.

H. B. 101—To amend paragraph 21 of section 23 of act 118, S. L., 1907, relating to borrowing money by bonds for public improvements, but the city or county shall not extend its credit in aid of any person or corporation.—Makoa.

H. B. 102—To amend chapter 109, S. L., 1907, by adding new section, "1413," all merchandise—Cockett.

H. B. 103—Providing for payment of relief claim of Hilo Electric Light Company, Ltd., of \$497.77 in full settlement.—Afonso.

H. B. 104—To authorize the recovery of attorney's fee by a person recovering judgment in an action brought for wages.—Afonso.

H. B. 105—Exempting fathers of six or more legitimate children under eighteen years of age from payment of poll, road and school taxes, when their income is less than \$600 per year.—Afonso.

H. B. 106—To alter the boundaries of several districts of Territory of Hawaii by dividing same into five senatorial districts.—Afonso.

H. B. 107—Making legal pay of all laborers on public works not less than \$2 a day of nine hours, with eight hours on Saturdays.—Cockett.

Passed Third Reading.

H. B. 55—An act creating counties within Territory of Hawaii and providing for the government thereof.—Cockett.

Passed Second Reading.

H. B. 56—To provide for the registration of voters in the various counties.—Correa.

H. B. 57—To define the liabilities of masters or employers in certain cases.—Afonso.

H. B. 58—Relating to the maintenance, extension and improvement and payment of the cost of the Honolulu Water Works.—Archer.

H. B. 59—To fix the limits within which a wooden building shall not be erected in Honolulu.—Archer.

H. B. 60—To amend section 9, act 110, S. L., 1907, regulating sale of intoxicating liquors, and extends right to manufacture liquors from other fruits beside grapes.—Tavares.

H. B. 61—To repeal chapter 73 of the revised laws.—Archer.

H. B. 62—For appropriation of \$14,400 for construction and improvement of wharf and wharf at Mahukona, Hawaii, under direction of superintendent of public works.—Makoa.

H. B. 63—To amend sections 2932 and 2933, R. L., providing punishment for seduction under promise of marriage, etc.—Richard.

Passed First Reading.

S. B. 6—To prohibit any government officer from being interested in any contract or agreement to which the government is a party.—Baker.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Committee on public lands recommended passage of H. B. 48, to amend act 85, laws of 1909, relating to acquisition of land for public purposes. Made special order.

Committee on printing reported ready for distribution H. B. 73, 75, 76 and 77.

Committee of public lands reported favorably on resolution by Towne for refund to Jennie R. McLean of \$100 on overcharge for land. Adopted.

Public lands committee recommended passage of H. B. 30, providing for construction of roads to and upon public lands opened for homestead, residence and other purposes. Adopted.

Health committee recommended that H. petition 7, calling for money for courthouse at Kalaheo, be tabled with consent of introducer. Adopted.

Health and police committee reported in favor of laying H. B. 44, appropriating \$25,000 for purchasing Kapalama hospital, on the table to be considered with appropriation bill. Adopted.

Health and police committee reported in favor of H. B. 25, to amend sec. 1 of act 41, S. L., 1905, relating to prison inspectors. Adopted.

Printing committee reported ready for distribution H. B. 32, 33, 34 and 37.

Committee on public lands recommended passage of H. B. 40, entitled "An act accepting the gift of William G. Irwin to the Territory of certain lands at Waikeiki as an addition to Kapiolani park." Made special order.

Committee on public lands recommended passage of H. B. 23, to amend chapter 53 of R. L., relating to sidewalks. Adopted and bill made special order of business.

Committee on public lands recommended passage of H. B. 24, to repeal sections 772 and 778, R. L., relating to certain parks. Made special order.

Finance committee recommended passage of H. B. 4, providing appropriation for repair of judiciary building. Bill made special order.

Finance committee recommended that H. B. 19, in relation to stamp duties be tabled. Report adopted.

Committee on public lands and internal improvements recommended passage of H. B. 3, providing for construction of belt roads. Bill made special order.

Health and police committee opposed petition from leper settlement to permit the sale of beer and wine, abolition of rule 32 and cutting of prices in store. Report adopted.

Health and police committee recommended laying H. petition No. 7, calling for \$4300 to repair courthouse, on table, to be taken up with appropriation bill. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the proposed new school building at Kaimuki be named the "Liliuokalani School" in recognition of her work for education. Towse.

By Edward Waihalo, that \$100,000 be inserted in loan or appropriation bill for extending wharf at Lahaina for steamers of Inter-Island company.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From John H. Wise, clerk of senate, announcing passage of H. B. 6, past third reading in senate.

From John H. Wise, clerk of senate, announcing passage of house bill 13, past third reading in senate.

From John H. Wise, clerk of senate, announcing passage of H. B. 18, past third reading in senate.

From John H. Wise, clerk of senate, announcing passage of H. B. 20, past third reading in senate.

PETITIONS.

From residents in leper settlement, Molokai, for increase of allowance to \$14 a year, reduction of poi allowance from twenty-one to fourteen pounds a week and allowance of seventy cents a week instead. Referred to health committee.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

BILLS.

Introduced.

H. B. 112—Making appropriations of \$135,000 for national guard army in Honolulu and Lahaina, Maui; and additional accommodations to armories at Hilo and Wailuku—Kellinor.

H. B. 113—Amending sections 7, 22, 35, 37, 39, 51, 70, 77, 81, 118, 131, 137 and 145, and repealing sections 18 and 20, act 18, laws of 1907, relating to the government of the city and county of Honolulu—Castle.

H. B. 114—To authorize the appointment of a commission of attorneys to compile statute laws of Territory and appropriating \$15,000 for expenses—Sheldon.

H. B. 115—Relating to the government of the City and County of Honolulu and amending sections in act 119, S. L., 1907—Lang.

H. B. 116—To amend section 1831, chapter 120, R. L., relating to the exemption of personal property from attachment, execution and forced sale.—Towse.

H. B. 117—Relating to